

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO- 1938

Roanoke, Va., World News
October 18, 1938

They're Celebrating Anniversary

Celebrating today their golden wedding anniversary with a reception at their home on the Hollins road are John Belford Lawson, 74, and his wife, Sarah Hickman Lawson, 69, colored. They have lived at the home on the Hollins road for 37 years, and were married here in 1888. John was employed 49 years by the Norfolk and Western railway, and his wife was for 30 years a



(World-News staff photo)

practical nurse. Their ten children, present for the reception which will be held tonight, are: Julia and Theodore Lawson, social workers in Chicago, Ill.; William and John, contractors, of Chicago; Mrs. Aurelia Geter, of the Federal theatre, New York; Belford V. Lawson, attorney, of Washington, D. C.; Fred, Gertrude and Sadie Lawson, of Roanoke.

racers in Charlotte are getting along splendidly with each other. Each is doing its best to build a fine city."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Minneapolis and St. Paul are called the Twin Cities, but more incompatible twins you never saw in your life.

They are as unlike as Baltimore and Washington or New York and Brooklyn. The only thing they seem to have in common is the weather. It amazes me to see what a whale of a difference a few gallons of water spread between two municipalities can make.

Go through the tube to Brooklyn and you leave behind the exciting whirligig that Manhattan and pass into a dull county-like village that goes to bed with the chickens. That's Brooklyn.

Country Cousin

In a similar way, leave bustling Minneapolis, cross over the Mississippi River, which separates that city from St. Paul and you get the same feeling in a less modulated sense. St. Paul is a country cousin to Minneapolis.

But don't think for a moment that this analogy even intimates that Minneapolis is a little New York. Put it off by itself for fifty miles instead of the narrow eight or ten which separates it from St. Paul and you have two hick towns. It is only by comparison that it assumes real urban proportions.

From the economic viewpoint it appears that both St. Paul and Minneapolis seem to be in almost perfect accord in excluding their colored citizens from the labor picture.

This is due to the fact that both cities have very complex minority problems. Minneapolis, in addition to the American-born Swede hand maidens who found their own beer drinking countrymen.

Increases Confusion

Add to this the Jewish and Indian minorities, plus the strong Catholic influence in St. Paul, pitted against the Protestant dominance in Minneapolis and we can see where the color issue merely adds to the confusion. Fortunately for our group, the exodus did not sweep them as far North as Minnesota at the same time that immigration from post war Europe was drawing refugees into these two cities, al-

ready strongly in the hands of first and second generation Nationals of the two countries mentioned.

This, perhaps, kept down much of the strife that would naturally have arisen in the economic conflict between the three elements of unskilled invaders.

The colored folks who did settle here filtered in at such an undetectable rate that he did not figure prominently enough in the social adjustment to make his presence felt either pro or con.

Only 9,000 in Cities

Today the colored population is estimated at not more than 5,000 in St. Paul and approximately 4,000 in Minneapolis. Of this number, 62 per cent in St. Paul are either on direct or work relief, while in Minneapolis it is today, turned in her resignation, took six months' pay and

All of this is due to the fact that both cities have been so busy trying to solve their white minority problems that they never bothered to realize that a colored problem existed at all.

Then, too, with the exception of an occasional clergyman, a social worker or a fly-by-night politician who attempted to cash in on the black vote, exaggerating it far out of proportion to line his own pockets, the group was not vocal, either militantly or passively.

If a person lost his job, it was merely an individual problem. Unity was neither encouraged by the whites nor sought after by the colored.

Inter-marriage and a pseudo-social equality sent hard-working railroad porters chasing after inbuxom miserable German and Swede hand maidens who found they made better husbands (financially, at least) than some of their own beer drinking countrymen.

While these unions are not uncommon, they are also not as numerous as one would suppose. Estimates put it as low as 9 per cent in both cities. Out of a total of 500 family units studied in St. Paul, only 22 cases of inter-marriage were uncovered. How many were living without the pale of legal and holy blessing would be another story.

Barred at Dormitories

The school problem is also an interesting angle to observe. The

University of Minnesota has drawn students from all over the country of both sexes.

Because of the exclusion of colored students from the regular dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, the presence of these outsiders has been a source of income for residents when and if they got it.

This problem undoubtedly gave rise to the establishment of the Phyllis Wheatley Settlement House in Minneapolis, built from the ground up by energetic Gertrude Brown, one of the greatest promoters ever to come out of the Northwest.

Several months ago, Promoter Brown, having built Phyllis Wheatley House from an unprefentious wooden dwelling to the commodious brick institution that it is today, turned in her resignation, took six months' pay and

She said she was tired and wanted a change. In her place after much searching, came comely Widow Louise Bromley, trim, efficient, almost pretty, trained on an Urban League Fellowship.

Phyllis Wheatley's biggest customers are students who live within its walls nine months out of the year, some longer. Boys are on one side and girls on the other, with white gowned, rubber-heeled matrons keeping vigil all night.

St. Paul's parallel to Minneapolis's Phyllis Wheatley House is the Hallie Q. Brown Home, named after the national club woman, and feminist, and the Community House presided over by Secretary Myrtle Carden, onetime secretary of Baltimore's Sharp Street Community House.

Also helping to solve St. Paul's multiple problems is Baltimore's onetime young people's forum leader, onetime socialist candidate for city council, now Urban League secretary, Clarence Mitchell, and his beautiful wife, the former Juanita Jackson.

Outstanding contrasts between the two cities are:

Streets—Minneapolis has wide brightly lighted thoroughfares, bristling with business enterprises; St. Paul has dark asphalt cow paths too narrow for autos to park single file and permit street cars to pass.

City of Homes

Homes—St. Paul is a homy res-

idential city, boasting of beautiful houses, both cozy and pretentious. Minneapolis has typical city dog traps for the poor. St. Paul has the capital with its brightly lighted dome; Minneapolis has the University. Each thinks the other got stuck.

Charlotte N. C. Observer
November 13, 1938

NEGRO SURVEY SHOWS ACTIVITY

Race Has 250 Business Places, 54 Churches, Eight Schools in Charlotte.

The Chamber of Commerce has something new in surveys.

A canvass made by Arthur Anderson, general secretary of the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A., shows how the colored community of Charlotte is represented in business, in religious activities, the professions and in other walks of life.

Thirty-one per cent of Charlotte's population are negroes. More than 250 business establish-

ments are operated by them. There are 10 colored physicians in the city, seven dentists, three attorneys.

COLORED CHURCHES.

There are 54 colored churches here. Seventeen are of the Baptist denomination, 10 are Methodists, six Presbyterians, and 21 of various other affiliations. Eight schools serve colored pupils. They are: Myers Street school, Second Ward High school, Morgan school, Alexander Street school, Fairview, Isabelle Wyche school, Biddleville and the West Charlotte high school.

Community centers are the colored Y. M. C. A. at 416 East Second street and the colored Y. M. C. A. at 411 South Brevard street. Two colored amusement centers are the Lincoln and Grand theaters. The colored newspaper is the Charlotte Post. Five drug stores are conducted by negroes, and four tourist homes cater to colored travelers. There also is one hotel for negroes. The main colored business streets are East Second, First and Brevard streets.

Secretary Anderson appended postscript: "The white and colored

Progress of the Negro - 1938

Greenville, Miss., Democrat Times
March 5, 1938

CELEBRATION OF NEGRO PROGRESS IS CLOSED HERE

HON. ALEXANDER FITZHUGH
IS SPEAKER AT ASSEMBLY
PROGRAM LAST NIGHT

Encourages Hearers to Own Their Own
Homes and Says Future Offers
Greater Opportunities—Program at
No. 2 School Last Evening.

(By Rev. Thos. J. Brown)

Representatives from many parts of the nation attending the progress celebration of the Negroes 75 years of freedom in Washington county at No. 2 School here Friday heard a special address delivered by Mr. Alexander Fitzhugh of Vicksburg, in which he paid a lofty tribute to the Negro leaders of Washington county for the astonishing vision scoped in arranging such a splendid affair as the celebration of their 75 years of freedom.

"Your people have wrought well," he said, "not only in these parts of the country but of the whole United States."

"This is one of the best means of perpetuating everlasting love for yourselves and for the country in which you live," he added. I want to encourage you to buy homes, own livestock, rear your children to respect their environment, regard law and order. Your best opportunity lies right here in the South. The greatest achievements economically wrought by the Negroes during 75 years have been made in the agricultural pursuit. The future offers you still a greater opportunity.

"Say what you will or may, your hope in taking your places upon the high plane of civilization along with other races will depend on your economic development."

Mr. Fitzhugh was introduced by Professor E. P. Simmons, who was loud in his praise to him on behalf of the Washington County Progress Committee for his turning away from his ex-

acting duties and heavy responsibilities "Pushing Forward," a book which reveals the Negroes achievements in a very telling way delivered a very enthusiastic address. Others on the program were Dr. DeLaine, Editor Chapple, Dr. Holmes, Dr. S. L. Jones, Dr. E. J. Threadgill, Dr. A. W. Walton, Dr. Pullett, Dr. W. L. God, Dr. J. R. Oliver.

Too much cannot be said in the way of congratulation to you, he said, in conclusion.

Prof. A. W. Curtiss, special assistant to Dr. Carver introduced the great scientist at the three o'clock service who unassumingly spoke for about 15 minutes.

He intreated the group to live close to nature. "If we create the love for flowers and things that are grand and beautiful, life will be sweeter and the world will be a more pleasant place in which to live."

"We can do more than what we are doing. He pointed out the necessity of making our home however humble, they may be, a palace from a standpoint of cleanliness and decency. He urged his hearers to paint up your premises and plant flowers and shrub-beries in your yard as a means of promoting family harmony and domestic love.

Other speakers included Mayor B. A. Greene, Mound Bayou, who praised Greenville for the unusual consideration extended to the Negro business leaders and professional men of the race. What city in the South has Negro enterprises in the heart of the town such as are seen in the metropolis of the Delta? Some of the best white people in the world are found in Greenville. We congratulate our sister county for sponsoring this historic event. May this great celebration be handed down to generations unborn.

Mayor Greene recounted the progress and achievements of the Mound Bayou and tendered a lofty tribute to the founder of the all Negro town. We are striving to keep sacred the heritage that has been left to us by the fathers he concluded.

Mayor Greene was introduced by Dr. H. H. Hume, pastor of New Hope Baptist church here who described Mayor Greene as one of the towering leaders of the race. His influence in these sections is exceedingly great. W. Millan Davis, dean of the Okolona Industrial College, Okolona, Miss., and author of

"Pushing Forward," a book which re-fine time for both groups to renew our allegiance afresh for the well-being of that this is just the beginning. He expressed appreciation on behalf of the other members of the committee to the statesman and political, civic, social Mayor, City Council, city newspapers, and religious leader introduced Dr. Carver, terming him a "Man sent frommerce for the fine cooperation given the celebration.

Attorney W. A. Percy, widely known that thou doeth except God be with him. I am personally interested in the progress of the Negro, and I am sure that no other representative of the race would have been a greater incentive in drawing a surging crowd like this than Dr. Carver. No other member of the group would have more inspiration to the youth than he has offered.

At 8 p. m. Dr. W. M. Bell, president of Alcorn A. & M. College, spoke Friday night. He was introduced by Dr. Q. L. Toler, who told of the progress made in the Negro medical profession during the three-quarters of century of our freedom. He said that Washington county offers a fine opportunity for the erection of a first-class hospital for dental surgery. The fine harmony that exists here may be largely due to the wise leaders of this fair city. Tell me, if you can, is there another city in the U. S. that would cooperate with its black people's celebration as has Greenville?

The young educator took for his subject, "America's Tenth Man," saying of the 120,000,000 people of the United States 12,000,000 or one tenth of the population belong to the Negro race. This tenth man was brought here in 1619—just one year before the Pilgrim fathers landed at Jamestown. The 250 and fifty year of slavery were perhaps agonizing but the end through the providence of God justified the means because the end proved to be the beginning of a more abundant life.

The two groups here today that are cooperating in this mammoth celebration are but the offsprings of the master and slave of yesterday. The opportunity extended to the child race is indeed marvelous. Public schools and colleges dot every section of the United States. We own 22,000,000 acres of land, we operate 1,000,000 farms; we own 700,000 homes throughout the country.

Time would fail me to rehearse the valor and loyalty that American history reveals to our eternal credit in every war that has been fought.

We are urging you to keep faith in ourselves, in our fellowman and in God. Let us rededicate ourselves to the precious hope of scaling the walls of poverty and entering the high plane of civilization through diplomatic and conservative maneuvering in this land of opportunity. I think this to be a

Dr. DeLaine, chairman declared that this is just the beginning. He expressed appreciation on behalf of the other members of the committee to the statesman and political, civic, social Mayor, City Council, city newspapers, and religious leader introduced Dr. Carver, terming him a "Man sent frommerce for the fine cooperation given the celebration.

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Dr. Carver's speech dwelt along the line of the peanut and the sweet potato. He urged the race to carry something to town to sell and not go to town in empty wagons and come back with them loaded. He advised the group to regard thrift. He called upon the South to manufacture your products here, urging that the necessary manufacturing industrial plants be built. He said that over \$5,000,000 worth of cotton is wasted annually in the Southern state. We are offering a panacea. Asphalt is about the best consuming agency.

I have several specimens of the natural resources of Mississippi to be worked out in my laboratory which is destined to bring untold wealth to this—the "Great Magnolia State."

42 years ago the peanut was seldom mentioned in the arena of agriculture; but last year government statistics showed that the peanut has brought the United States \$60,000,000,000. This has largely been through the research work of your humble servant.

R. T. Watson, Negro undertaker, was the master of ceremonies.

Approximately 5,000 were in attendance at Friday night's session. Huge truck loads of anxious seekers of knowledge of both races led a never ending procession from nearly every county of the state. Ushers estimate that between three and four thousand were turned away from the door for the lack of standing room.

Charles H. Steward, Helena, Ark., Negro editor, paid a lofty compliment to the progress committee urging that this fine celebration be continued annually.

Georgia Has Contributed Many Leaders of Negroes

Nationally Known Singer, Editor, Physician, and First Negro Woman Ever to Speak Before National Political Convention, Came From This State

By LEE REES

Of all the contributions that Georgia has given to the world, there is one about which little has been said—the multitude of outstanding Negro personalities she has produced.

Georgia is not only the native state of one of the world's greatest singers, the first woman ever to speak before the National Republican Convention, the editor of the largest and most influential Negro newspaper, but she also claims the only Negro surgeon on the American College of Surgeons, the only Negro general superintendent of a large department store, the Negro woman who has traveled most widely, an Olympic champion, and others outstanding in their particular fields.

Few singers of either the white or Negro race have made as thrilling and lasting a success as has Georgia's Roland Hayes. Born in Curryville of a mother both ambitious and sacrificial for her son's education, he moved to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he secured his first job in a window weight factory. After working his way through Fisk University, he studied at the New England Conservatory of Music and finally astonished the world with his first Symphony hall recital.

This recital was the very first appearance of any Negro musician in that auditorium. Since then he has made concert tours in the music centers of Europe and has mastered French, German, Spanish, and Italian. Ralph Bullock in his book *In Spite of Handicaps* says that "Today Roland Hayes stands as one of the greatest lyric tenors on the concert stage, and one of the great singers of all time." He feels himself called to give the world through his voice the expression of the throbbing heart of a race. He counts his highest achievement the interpretation of the inner life of his race to the world.

Woman Politician

In 1924 the first woman in the political history of the United States to be accorded the privilege of the floor in a national Republican convention was a Negro woman from Georgia. The first and only national political organization among Negro women in the United States was organized and founded by her—the National Republican League of Colored Women, which she established at Chicago in 1924. When women were first appointed as members of the national Republican committee, she was the first Negro woman to be named and later was the first Negro woman to be duly elected to a committee membership, and has been re-elected

in the world and was second to Eddie Tolen at the American Olympics at Los Angeles. He is at present national AAU champion at 60 meters, 100 meters and 200 meters.

One of the first and most successful Negro college presidents was Dr. John Hope of Augusta. Contrary to the belief that the presidencies of schools of collegiate standing must be filled by white men, Dr. Hope became president of Morehouse College Atlanta, and through his changes set the example for some of the leading universities of the Negro race. A director of the Negro YMCA work during the World War, Dr. Hope became the inspiration of hundreds of Negro youths and was made a member of the National Council of the YMCA and also a member of the World's Committee of the YMCA. These services to his race have marked the brilliant career of the president of Morehouse College.

Channing H. Tobias of Augusta is a great credit to Georgia because of his national and international distinction in YMCA work. After serving for many years as secretary of the National YMCA, he was made a member of the national council of that organization. In 1921 he was sent with a special delegation of National YMCA workers to Europe to study the relief work in nearly all the countries of Europe. Later he was a member of the American delegation attending the world conference of the YMCA in Finland.

Johnson Outstanding

The most remarkable man in the black race for unearthing the truth about lynching is Walter White of Atlanta. He served as assistant executive secretary and later as secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has traveled 250,000 miles in the United States, Europe and the Caribbean. Most of this travel has been in making investigations of lynchings and race riots.

During the absence on leave of James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, Walter White, as acting secretary, directed for the association the successful fight to prevent confirmation of Judge John J. Park of North Carolina as an associate justice of the superior court, because of his known bias against the Negro. Walter White is also known as an author and his writings include *Fire and Flint*, *Rope and Faggot*, a biography of Judge Lynch, besides numerous contributions to magazines such as *Harper's*, *Century*, *Forum*, *New Republic*, *Nation*, *Survey*, and *Chicago Daily News* and *Boston Transcript*.

Store Executive

The only Negro holding the position of general superintendent of a large department store is Richard Lee Jones of Albany. The South Center Department Store, Chicago, Ill., of which he is general superintendent, has been in operation since 1928. It employs 190 persons and has 54 departments, a floor space of 90,000 square feet covering three floors and a basement.

Ralph Harold Metcalfe, Atlanta, is considered one of the fastest sprinters in the world and was second to Eddie Tolen at the American Olympics at Los Angeles. He is at present national AAU champion at 60 meters, 100 meters and 200 meters.

One of the first and most successful Negro college presidents was Dr. John Hope of Augusta. Contrary to the belief that the presidencies of schools of collegiate standing must be filled by white men, Dr. Hope became president of Morehouse College Atlanta, and through his changes set the example for some of the leading universities of the Negro race. A director of the Negro YMCA work during the World War, Dr. Hope became the inspiration of hundreds of Negro youths and was made a member of the National Council of the YMCA and also a member of the World's Committee of the YMCA. These services to his race have marked the brilliant career of the president of Morehouse College.

Assist Their Race

Janie Porter Barrett of Macon has spent a life in making the Virginia State Farm for Colored Girls not a reformatory but a home. The training of Negro girls under 17 who are condemned to jail is a contribution to a real need for Negro character building.

Victoria Earle Mathews is no less outstanding in her work among the underprivileged of her race. A one-time chairman of the executive board of the National Association of Colored Women, she established White Rose, a home where thousands of girls of all sorts and conditions were sheltered, guided, fed, clothed when necessary, and taught to work in home, many saved from lives of degradation. A daily New York paper described her: "Victoria Earle Mathews is a Salvation Army field officer, a college settlement worker, a missionary, a teacher, a preacher, a Sister of Mercy, all in one, and without being in the least conscious of it."

In spite of the handicaps and bitter oppression of race prejudice, there are few professions in which Negroes of this state have not risen to both national and international fame. These Georgians are only a few of the scores of Negro men and women who have spent their lives in the advancement of both the black and white race.

Progress of the Negro-1938

FT. WORTH BOASTS OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES, POLITICAL SET-UP

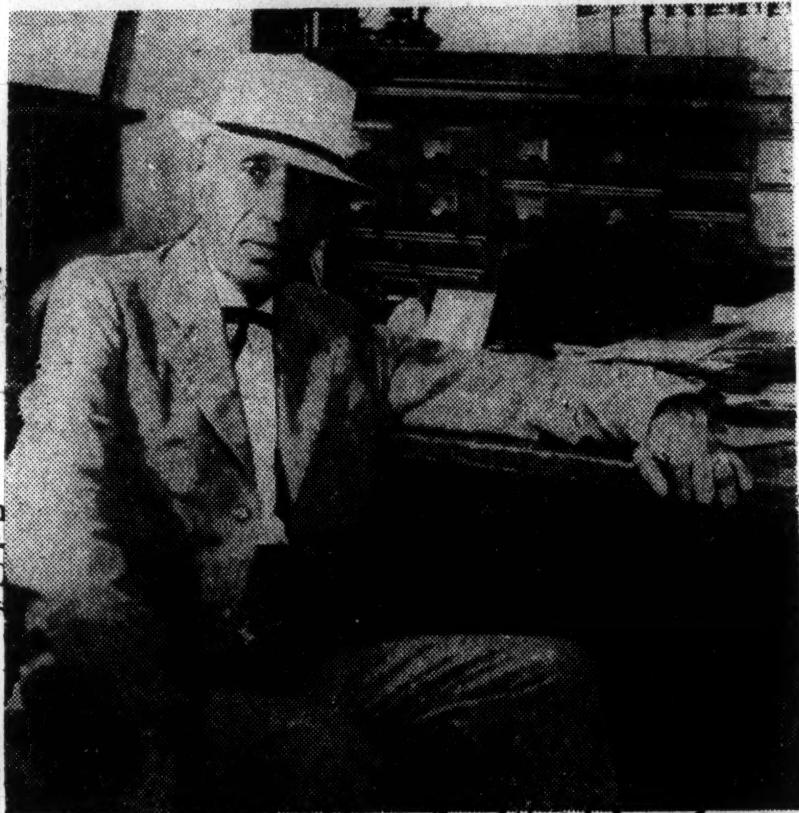
John R. Williams Reviews Long Life of Activity of
Famous Political Figure—Also Mentions
W. Lee O'Daniel.

By JOHN R. WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondent

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 22—This week finds us in Fort Worth, that Texas commonwealth located almost exactly midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and 70 miles south of the Red River. Here one finds the gracious hospitality of the south and the engaging friendliness of the west. A metropolitan city in every sense, Fort Worth is great in its own right, although suffers at times because of its proximity to big, important, highly press agitated Dallas, 30 miles to the east. Be that as it may, Fort Worth's slogan "Where the West Begins" is more than a mere catchline. This city has a population of 91,500 of which about 19,250 are Negroes. Fort Worth enjoys a balmy and stimulating climate except in mid-summer. Like Texas generally, this city is almost too hot for comfort. Appropriately Fort Worth has been called the "city of beautiful homes" and this term is applicable to both races. Indeed, no other city of Texas has as many fine homes, owned by Negroes in proportion to the population as has Fort Worth. Local citizens enjoy prosperity largely because Fort Worth is an industrial town. The city boasts of being one of the world's foremost oil centers. It is also the largest livestock and grain market in the south. Fort Worth's great packing houses, petroleum refineries, flour mills and grain elevators excite the interest of visitors the world over and provide employment for colored and white citizens alike. This city recently welcomed and hospitably entertained the National Baptist Convention at the Masonic Mosque, undoubtedly the finest and most spacious place of its kind in the State, erected for the Masonic Order by Texas' most outstanding colored citizen, William M. McDonald.

Speaking of Fort Worth from a

NESTOR OF TEXAS POLITICS



William Gooseneck Bill McDonald, Fort Worth banker, fraternalist and politician, for many years one of the leading figures in the State. In the field of politics he is an "elder statesman" of the Lone Star State. McDonald helped write history for many years one of Texas. It is a pleasure to be able to say of William M. McDonald that he is a man to whom the finger of suspicion has never been cast. Loved and trusted by all who know him he is frequently spoken of as a man who has never broken a trust nor wantonly made an enemy. And so it is that Mr. McDonald is as highly respected in Fort Worth as any citizen in or out of public life, white or black. Even his bitterest political foes speak of him as a man possessed of integrity and honor. Different from many men who have had an illustrious past, "Gooseneck Bill" does not live or linger in the forgotten yesteryears of yesterdays, his mind is in the present and the future; consequently, talking with him is both a pleasure and an inspiration. Today Mr. McDonald was questioned by the writer concerning his views on the Negro's economic future. Immediately he pointed out what he considered the inadventencies of following labor organizations blindly. He expressed the opinion that Negroes should be exceedingly careful about making alliances that might result in

McComb, Miss. Journal
October 4, 1938

NEGRO 'OBSERVANCE DATES ARE CHANGED

The celebration, "Seventy-five Years of Negro Progress," scheduled to have been staged in Jackson Oct. 17 to 21, has been postponed until March 6 to 10, 1939, the executive committee of the Mississippi Progress committee announced Thursday.

The committee said that interest in the celebration had been so great that it was decided to use the later date to permit more time to make preparations.

Postpone Mississippi Celebration

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—The proposed "75 years of Negro progress in Mississippi" celebration, scheduled for Oct. 17-21, has been postponed until March 6-10 of next year. The sponsoring committee said the plan received such enthusiastic support, the change was made to permit completion of historical and scientific data and to provide for additional exhibits.

Atlanta Newsreel Is Nearing Completion

The Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce reports that the newsreel, **PARADE OF PROGRESS OF COLORED ATLANTA**, which is being filmed by J. Richardson Jones—dramatist and cinematographer—is nearing completion.

The movie-cameraman has "shot" scenes of several local colored business firms and numerous sequences of life among people in Atlanta. With schools now open and the football season at hand, he expected to rush the final shots for an early showing.

Editing and commentary of the film is now in progress, and when completed will show a cross-section of the educational, religious, and business set-up of colored Atlanta.

Cameraman Jones, who distinguished himself as a dramatist and recital artist, and filled a 3-year engagement over the network airways of the National Broadcasting Company before taking to the camera, has made quite a reputation in the motion picture field since he began his cinematographic career, and is reported he is an artist with the camera.

Those who have seen "stills" from his recent "shots" of colored Atlanta pronounce them up-to-the-standard, and predict **PARADE OF PROGRESS OF COLORED ATLANTA** will be surely representative of the southern metropolis.

Listen To This....

By **HOBART T. MITCHELL**

An Introduction to Sociology by Walter G. Beach, published 1925, on page 135, states about the Negro: "Sixty years ago he was a slave. He owned no property; 'ninety-nine per cent were penniless field hands.' He was illiterate and without education. In 1833, Solomon, a free Negro, well

the guest of the United States Navy.

The Eighth Regiment of Chicago, the Black Devils, probably made the last capture in the World's War. The morning of November 11, at 11:10 a. m. they captured a German army train of fifty wagons.

October 16, 1859, John Brown with nineteen assistants, five of whom were Negroes, captured the arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

Two institutions for higher education of the Negro were established before the Civil War, Lincoln University in Pennsylvania (1854) and Wilberforce in Ohio (1856).

known by men of all classes in Macon, Georgia, kept a grocery store, and had more credit than any other merchant in town. Owned a number of slaves and \$20,000 worth of property. Two dollars first, one and one-half dollar and one dollar third, will be

In Virginia, free Negroes were required to pay a poll tax of \$1.50 in 1813 and \$2.50 in 1815. In 1814, 5,547 free Negroes paid \$8,322 in taxes and in 1863 they paid \$13,065.22 in poll taxes. Contributions must be accomplished by satisfactory proof. All contributions facts about Negroes, living or dead.

Negroes in Baltimore paid \$500 in school taxes in 1860 but could not attend the public schools. test closes Dec. 1, 1938. An inquiry pertaining to this column may be addressed in care of your newspaper.

In Philadelphia, Negroes had taxable property worth \$350,000 in 1832 \$359,626 in 1837, and \$400,000 in 1847. Inclose stamped envelope for reply.

In Cincinnati, in 1840, Negroes had acquired \$228,000 worth of property. One Negro had \$6,000 worth.

George Bentley, a Negro preacher, was preaching in a white church in Giles, Tenn., in 1859.

Kentucky had the greatest number of Negro troops (23,703) in the Civil War.

In 1513 thirty Negroes assisted Balboa in building the first ships made on the Pacific Coast.

A Negro owned 200 slaves in South Carolina in 1857.

Roland Hayes, great Negro singer, was ready only for the sixth grade when he was nineteen years of age.

Paul Robeson, actor, chosen by Walter Camp in 1918 for the "All-American Team. In his first year in college he received seven A's and one B, and in his Junior year he won the Phi Beta Kappa key.

Frederick Douglass, born a slave at Tuckohee, near Easton Maryland, Feb. 1817, died Feb. 2, 1895, was the first Negro to ride on a battleship as

Progress of the Negro - 1938

Greenville, Miss., Democrat Times
January 7, 1938

THE NEGRO CELEBRATION

Negro leaders, grouped together as the "Citizens Progress Committee" are deserving of the support of the public in their plans to celebrate "75 years of progress of Negroes in Washington County," to be held in Greenville on February 10 and 11. The greatest hope is that a two days program will be presented in such a manner as to show what the Negro began with 75 years ago and what he is doing in making his contribution to the Nation as a whole, to his state and to his community.

At the same time the celebration should show how the white man has made his contributions to Negro progress in the past as he does today and how the two races cooperate in the South for mutual benefit, regardless of the fact that there are strained relations at times due to the inconsistency of either the white man or the black man.

Celebrations, expositions and exhibitions are fine things when they are produced with the idea of doing good. We believe this committee will present a program well worth while.

Belzoni, Miss. Banner
January 20, 1938

Dr. Carver Will Speak At Negro Meeting

Announcement was made this morning by the Citizens' Progress Committee, sponsors of a celebration. "75 Years of Progress of Negroes in Washington County", that the celebration will be postponed from February 10-11 to March 3-4, 1938. The announcement came following the return to the city of the envoys who were sent to Tuskegee by the committee to contact the eminent scientist, Dr. Carver, Sunday. Members of the group were: Dr. L. Delaine, Lexie Chapple, Andrew Brown and John Bell.

Dr. Carver was unable to accept the original date due to his advanced age, as well as the unfavorable condition of the weather and the utmost care that must

be taken for his health's sake. Dr. Carver has on hand hundreds of letters of requests from all over the world for his appearance, but he accepted the engagement to come to the Delta because he had been wanting to come here for a long time.

When the genius speaks here he will give some startling revelations to Deltans. He highly praised the great agricultural activities and wonderful potentialities of this section. He said there were many possibilities of revolutionizing the undeveloped resources of this section.

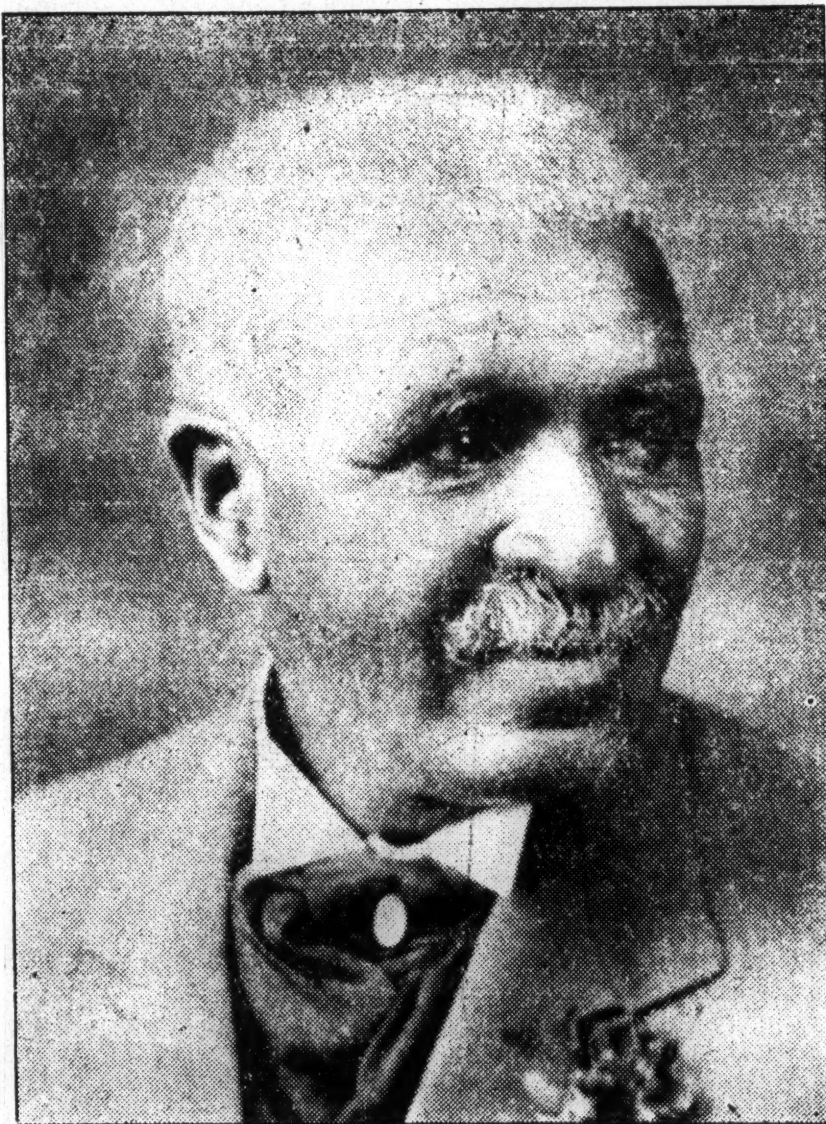
Dr. Carver is intensely interested in developing by-products from cotton, in order that the surplus might be utilized to the best advantage of the cotton growers in the South.

He will be accompanied here by his able assistant, Prof. A. W. Curtis, Jr., brilliant Cornell graduate, who is rapidly absorbing the work of the genius. In all of the years of Dr. Carver's work he has never been able to develop a compatible assistant in his laboratory, however, he has been able to hold Prof. Curtis for years and is so impressed with him until it is expected that the mantle of responsibility will soon be upon the shoulders of this young man upon Carver's retirement.

Dr. Carver will formally write Mayor Milton Smith and the Chamber of Commerce of his acceptance of a place on the program.

Greenville, Miss. Democrat Times
Weekley January 27, 1938

TO SPEAK HERE MARCH 4



DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER
Eminent Negro Scientist

Will be an honored guest at the celebration in Greenville, March 3 and 4, to marking "75 Years of Progress of Negroes in Washington County." He will speak on the morning of the 4th, probably at the Paramount Theatre, which will be open to the general public.

Dr. Carver thrilled an audience of several hundred persons in Jackson a few months ago when he addressed the Mississippi Chemurgic Conference in the Jackson High School Auditorium, attended by scientists from all parts of the nation. He lectured on his experiments with peanuts and displayed samples of sugar, cream, milk, coffee plastic wood, paper and dandruff remedy he had made from the lowly goober.

Dr. Carver, born of slave parents, in Diamond Grove, Mo., received his B. S. degree in 1894, at Iowa State College and his M. S. degree and appointed a member of the faculty at the same college in 1896. He joined Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee a short time later where he has since been engaged, first as director of agriculture and later as director of Research and Experiment Station. He has spoken at a number of colleges and universities in the South as well as North.

Dr. Carver has developed many useful products from peanuts, clays, wild plums, sweet potatoes, cotton, cowpeas and other plants.

HISTORY OF 70 YEARS PROGRESS IN WASHII

Compiled by C. H. GARRETT

GREENVILLE, Miss.—Just a few of the many accomplishments that have been achieved by our group with the aid and cooperation of our white friends. The year of 1873 gives record of some of our Negro officials:

J. Winslow, sheriff; John Wherles, clerk; R. D. Shadd, Chancery Clerk; Duke Robinson, county treasurer; William ~~Gray~~ senator; W. H. Harris, member of the legislature; Jim Rogers, coroner ranger; Henry Barber, coroner ranger; Hamp Green, president of the board of supervisors; Anderson Leavy, justice of peace; Gilbert Horton, justice of peace; J. W. Piles, superintendent of education; Maidspn Perry, chief of police; John Dabney, Andrew Jackson, Tom Rohillard, John Sanders, city police; A. G. Pearce, postmaster.

Year 1885—Part Record

J. C. Winslow and John F. Harris, justices of peace.

Year 1890—Part Record

J. C. Chapple, notary public; N. S. Taylor, attorney-at-law; Wilford Smith, attorney-at-law. Ward Harris was fire engine driver in North Greenville, while Sal Ford was fire engine driver in South Greenville. Lawrence Lewis, city police; Ike Judkins, clerk city wharf board. He was succeeded by Teddie Moyese. Lynne Starling was manager of Planter's Oil Mill. W. F. Allen was manager of Mosby Coal Yard. W. H. Harvey owned and operated a big saloon. Dr. E. P. Brown was president of the bank.

Year 1892—Part Record

Granville Carter operated a first-class book store. Phillip Williams owned and operated a saloon, grocery and meat market.

Year 1895—Part Record

L. J. Winston, attorney-at-law; Drs. E. P. and I. W. Brown operated a drug store. Many other businesses were owned and operated by our group, too numerous to mention.

We now have many men and women who are masters of their professions and operating many lines of business. We have modern schools, with efficient teachers, churches and hospitals, fraternal halls, funeral homes, life insurances, ownes and operatde by our group. We have doctors, dentists, trained nurses, a colored bakery shop, tailor and pressing shops, lunch rooms, rooming houses, grocery stores,

newspapers, real estate dealers, farm land owners, modern homes, contractors, mechanics, machinists, musicians beauty parlors. We have a colored committee in connection with the white Chamber of Commerce of Washington county; Edmund Taylor, president; John Fox secretary.

We have more than a hundred colored voters in Greenville. In fact, we have everything to show seventy-five years of progress of Negroes in Washington county.

The writer came to Greenville in the year of 1882 and has always found friendship and cooperation with the white people of Greenville and Washington county. I was assisted in pary, in compiling the old history, by Lloyd Wilson, 318 North street, Greenville, Miss. He was born at Lake Washington, Washington county, Miss., and was owned as a slave by John A. Miller, grandfather of George Equhart, now tax collector in the city hall at Greenville.

Greenwood. S C. Index-Journal
May 24, 1938

NEGRO'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

Offhand not many white people would guess there are twice as many colored doctors and surgeons as there are colored preachers and yet the Federal Census of Negroes in the United States, 1920-22, showed a total of fifty-four thousand, six hundred and eighty-three physicians and surgeons and only twenty-five thousand and thirty-four clergymen.

The figures were cited in a recent speech by Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, in opposition to the Federal anti-lynching bill and in showing the remarkable progress of the colored race in the nation since 1865.

This extract from Senator McKellar's speech lists in detail some outstanding achievements for the colored race as a whole.

Said Senator McKellar:

I wish to call attention to some of the things the Negroes have done. Their progress since the Civil War has been remarkable. When that war ended the Negroes owned practically nothing. Today they own probably \$3,000,000,000 worth of property. They own more than 25,000,000 acres of land today, and their land holdings amount to over 35,000 square miles of territory, which is more territory than there is in all New England.

Colored people operate over a million farms. They have over 70,000 businesses. Over two and a half million colored children are in school, and the schools are furnished substantially by the white people of the country. They are built from taxes nine-tenths of which come

from white people.

The property of the colored people for higher education is worth more than \$50,000,000. The expense of their education probably reaches \$75,000,000 annually, of which Negroes raise about \$4,000,000. They have over 50,000 churches and over 5,000,000 communicants in those churches. They have more than 36,000 Sunday schools, and probably 2,500,000 of their children are pupils in Sunday school. The value of the church property is more than \$200,000,000. In 1866 only 10 per cent of their children over 10 years of age could read or write, while now over 80 per cent can read or write. That is a story of progress more remarkable than that of any other race of people. Why is

there a desire to change that? Why enact a law the inevitable effect of which would be to disturb the conditions under which the colored people are progressing? No one can give a good reason for such action.

This anti-lynching bill will come up again. It is out of the way for the present but unless there shall be some remarkable upsets in the congressional elections, the pressure now relieved will be exerted again to have this Federal measure enacted into law.

Colored Residents Of Queen City Rapidly Pushing To Front

NINE PHYSICIANS PRACTICE AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE RACE IN CINCINNATI

(From The Commercial-Tribune,
Cincinnati, O., April 18, 1938.)

Cincinnati has the largest colored population of the Ohio cities.

The 15,000 or more people located here are engaged in all lines of general business, as well as being represented in the professions of medicine, law and engineering.

There are twelve ministers, nine of over 100, while the others are not doctors, four lawyers and many far behind in numbers. There is also young men in the clerical professions, one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one

In mercantile pursuits quite a number are successfully engaged.

Two groceries, one confectionery, side two hotels, many restaurants, boarding houses, barber shops and saloons are conducted by members of the race.

All Doing Well

Of the nine colored doctors, six are physicians and surgeons, and three are dentists.

All have large practices and own their property.

Recently the physicians organized and opened a hospital known as the Peter F. Fossett Hospital and Training School. It is located at 421 West Ninth street.

It was organized through the efforts of Dr. E. Duvall Colley.

There was no place that colored man could get a good practical experience so necessary for equipment in the practice of medicine and surgery.

There was also no place where a colored woman could be admitted into higher scientific work of nursing. The hospital has been in operation a little over a year, and its success, up to the present, shows both feasibility and necessity for its establishment.

Lawyers Are Successful.

The four colored lawyers seem to be doing as well as can be expected under the present conditions. They have been successful practitioners, and have appeared in several important cases.

There are many churches of various denominations among the colored people in this city.

The three largest are Allen Temple A. M. E. Church, Zion Baptist and the Union Baptist.

The first named has a membership of over 100, while the others are not far behind in numbers. There is also one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Christian and one Catholic Church.

Secret societies abound on every side.

The True Reformers, in West Sixth street, is a branch of the wealthiest colored beneficial order in the country. The order owns its own building in this city, and has a membership of 1,700.

Institutions for Charity.

Among the charitable institutions are the Colored Orphan Asylum and the Crawford Old Men's Home. The former is located in Avondale, where it has a beautiful building recently donated by the Emery Brothers. It also has several acres of ground, and the trustees are some of the most prominent citizens of the city.

A movement is now on foot by a number of colored women to open a home for aged colored women. The women have purchased a house in Park avenue in Walnut Hills, and expect to open the doors of the institution in a few months. Heretofore aged colored women had no place to go except to the city institutions.

Wealthy Colored People.

There are several wealthy colored people in the city who own considerable

property. The George H. Jackson family is the richest in the county, and possibly in the state.

The wealth was accumulated by the late Robert Gordon, father of Mrs. Jackson, who came to this city years ago from Virginia and embarked in the coal trade.

By thrift foresight and general business ability he secured and left to his daughter a large fortune, which under the judicious care of herself and husband, has been considerably augmented.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson live at Locust street and Alms Place, Walnut Hills, in one of the most beautiful homes in that part of the city.

Old Dumas Home.

No description of colored Cincinnati would be complete without a reference to the "Old Dumas Home," located in McAllister street, and now owned by the Dabneys.

In antebellum days this hostelry was owned by Andy Shumate, a great-uncle of Prof. W. P. Dabney, the present occupant.

No social function was complete unless given at this house, then frequented by the city's best colored people.

It was also used as an underground railway station, and many a poor slave rested there on his way to Canada.

The house has undergone many changes during the last ten years, and owing to the present rise of real estate in the East End it is considered very valuable.

Speaking of the past, few of the present generation of whites know that Ball and Thomas owned one of the leading photograph galleries in the West.

Mr. Thomas, hale and hearty, is still living in this city, with a fund of anecdotes and information about the early days of Cincinnati that even a historian might envy.

To Open Gymnasium.

The colored people of the city are now arranging to open a gymnasium for the purpose of disseminating physical, mental and moral culture among the colored youth.

It has just been incorporated by a number of prominent citizens and will be ready for use in a short time.

It will be in the Dabney Building.

The younger people are forming themselves into a Business Men's Club, for the purpose of bringing the colored business men of the city closer together.

This organization has about fifty members, and is now looking for a suitable location for a clubhouse.

All Are Politicians.

The colored people take an important part in politics. They have also represented the county in the Legislature on numerous occasions. Quite a number are employed in the Government service, and the police force has about fifteen colored members.

Taking everything into consideration, the colored people of Cincinnati are making wonderful progress.

COLORED CINCINNATI

AS SEEN AT A GLANCE.

Cincinnati has
Fifteen thousand colored population.
Twelve colored ministers.
Nine colored physicians.
Three colored dentists.
Two colored hotel keepers.
Two colored grocers.
One colored hospital.
Four colored lawyers.
One Colored Catholic Church.
One colored orphans' asylum.
Several wealthy colored persons.
Fifteen colored policemen.
One home for aged colored men.
One Colored Men's Business Club.

Jackson, Miss., News
September 1, 1938

Prominent Negro
Leader to Speak
On Program Here

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune founder of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, and director of negro affairs for the National Youth Administration, will be principal speaker on Youth Day during the celebration, "75 Years of Progress of Negroes in Mississippi."

This program will occupy Wednesday, October 19. On the same occasion the delegation of nine prominent negroes from Iowa, selected by Governor Nelson G. Kerschel to attend the celebration, will be presented.

Dr. Bethune was founder and president of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women, covering 14 states, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, founder of Florida Delinquent Home for Colored Girls, member of the Red Cross Commission for Florida Relief for 1928 flood, Hoover Committee of Child Welfare, International Council of Women, director of National Business League, and vice president of Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation.

Seventy-five Years Of Negro Emancipation

BY JOHN T. GILLARD, S.S.J.
IN "AMERICA"

Three-quarters of a century is not very long as history reckons time. Yet, in the short span of seventy-five years no race or nation in the world, starting almost from scratch, has made such startling progress as has the Negro in the United States, who this year is celebrating the diamond jubilee of the first decree leading to emancipation from slavery.

When Abraham Lincoln issued his order on the Negro slaves, New Year's Day, 1863, he enacted an emergency war measure. When, two years before, General Beauregard took a pot shot at Major Anderson in Fort Sumter of Charleston Harbor, and precipitated the Civil War, it was but the logical climax to more than two centuries of American social philosophy similar to that which had inaugurated and finally brought the Roman Empire to ruin.

Never before in the history of the world had a single stroke of the pen offered the gift of freedom to so many slaves; yet, not more than ten per cent of them could have read the proclamation of their emancipation. When by the enactment of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, all the rights of citizenship were granted to those freedmen, there was launched in these United States a gigantic experiment to test the essential rightness of our theory of democracy. Could the Negro measure up to the opportunities presented to him? Could democracy meet successfully the task of amalgamating these millions, alien in pigmentation, but more American than most of the immigrants who were then beginning to find a haven of hope on our shores?

Education is one great American standard of measurement. History abundantly supports the statement that the destiny of a nation is intimately bound up with the education of its citizens. How has the Negro responded to his educational opportunities?

According to latest statistics, there are 3,000,000 Negro children between the ages of five and twenty, seventy-five years ago, seven years attending school in those States where separate schools are maintained, and a half million in the rest of the country. The number of Negro high-school students is variously reported as being between 135,000 and 175,000, while last year 35,350 college students were attending the 110 Negro institutions of higher learning, to which should be added the 2,500 attending mixed institutions in the North.

Up to 1935, some 26,000 Negroes had been graduated from college, with about 4,500 more being added annually to that figure. At least 200 men and women of Negro descent have received the Ph.D. degree (or its equivalent) from some of the finest universities in this country and Europe. Thousands have entered the professions; in the teaching profession alone there are approximately 60,000 Negro teachers in grade schools, and over 5,000 more are engaged as qualified teachers in Negro high schools.

The dollar sign is another American fetish of favor. If business and finance be taken as a criterion of progress, not all Negroes are on relief rolls, as one might be led to believe from the frequent complaints of Negro indignity. Today, the Negro has an accumulated wealth of \$2,500,000,000 as staked against the \$20,000,000 of the free Negroes before the Emancipation Proclamation. On the basis of tax returns, it is estimated that in spite of the depression the Negro in the United States owns some 20,000,000 acres of land, or 31,000 square miles, this being equal to the combined areas of five New England States: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

In the face of almost overwhelming white competition, the Negro is operating some 70,000 business enterprises as compared with 2,500 at the time of his enfranchisement. In spite of the wholesale desertion of farms for

urban areas, the Negro still operates 880,000 farms, as against 20,000 seventy-five years ago. Listed as home owners are 750,000 Negroes as compared with a mere 12,000 when he was declared free.

The two-page *Freedmen's Journal*, first-born in the Negro newspaper world, raised its infant voice in lusty protest one hundred years ago, now nearly one and a half million Negro families buy one or more of America's one hundred and fifty Negro newspapers, and six and a quarter million read them. Heaven alone knows how many read the 175 listed race magazines, and certainly even the most ardent Negrophile has not the time to read the book out-put from the Negro pen.

In the field of the more esthetic arts, the Negro has gone far from the often impromptu, but seldom matched, spirituals which he sang to brighten the days of servitude. The roar of the Civil War cannons had hardly ceased to echo when the Fisk University Singers made the United States and Europe re-echo with their sensational singing of the spirituals. Since then, this and other countries have sung, often unsuspectingly, songs of Negro composers all the way from Dr. Henry Thacker Burleigh's romantic ballads to the late Dr. James Weldon Johnson's popular pieces. Painting, sculpture and the theatre have frequently acclaimed Negro genius.

There was a day when unruly common opinion strove to interpret the sentiment of the law of our land to be that the Negro had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. Today, the Negro has his own lawyers to plead his cases and is receiving more protection of the law, as witness the frequent sustaining of his contentions by the Supreme Court. It is a sign of the changing temper of the times, albeit the "nine old men" are supposed to be insulated from any such thing as popular sentiment.

Since the days when the Negro leader, Frederick Douglass, said,

"The Republican Party is the essence in the American order of things, which will mature into a ship; all else is the sea," the Negro has been wedded to the manhood of power softened by a memory of suffering. On the other hand, it may mean a rising impatience with the slow-moving processes of social evolution which will seek more radical methods of demanding and achieving objectives.

If the first, white America will gain in that it will have at hand a vast reservoir of physical cultural and spiritual energy, the tapping of which will enrich and replenish the food stream of Democracy in a not too future day when it must grapple with Totalitarianism. The Negro will also benefit in that he will achieve a greater sharing in the opportunities for advancement, the like of which as a race he has nowhere in the world save in the United States.

If, however, race consciousness leads to radicalism, both white and black America will lose immeasurably; the whites, because they will have been deprived of the loyalty of one-tenth of America's human resources when their need for loyalty will be greatest; the colored people, because self-sympathy will have dissipated their creative energy and destroyed their racial potency in Samsonian vengeance.

The Diamond jubilee of Negro emancipation is rightly a time for stock-taking on the part of America's 12,000,000 colored citizens, but it is also a fitting time for America to take stock of the degree to which it has measured up to its duty of incorporating the Negro into the body politic and social. Certainly, if the United States feels that it is in a position to extend a hand of welcome to refugees from foreign lands where the hand of persecution has rested heavy upon them, it can by the same token afford to lighten the heavy hand which has rested upon the sepiaskinned Afrikaner, who has contributed so much to the upbuilding of this nation.

The evidence is that the Negro has been a more apt pupil in the school of democracy than many are willing to admit. If he has not been perfect, the fault is with those of us who persistently close our eyes to the truth of what many years ago Lord Macaulay wrote: "There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired

freedom produces. The cure is resolved not to go into the water more freedom. Many politicians until he had learned to swim. If of our time are in the habit of men are to wait for liberty till laying down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to slavery, they may indeed wait be free till they are fit to use forever."

freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who

of a race growing into adoles-

Progress of the Negro-1938.

Wants State Legislator To Aid His Plan

**Bill Asks For
Race Commission
And \$500 Outlay**

(Another Story on Page 20)

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The proposed national memorial to the progress of the Negro race, advocated by Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, for which he started a \$20,000,000 campaign last year, took the limelight again Saturday last when Senator William A. Wright introduced a bill in the Virginia Legislature calling for the creation of a Negro Memorial Commission to place a suitable memorial at the spot near Jamestown where the first group of African slaves landed in Virginia in 1619.

The bill designated that four white persons and seven Negroes would be named to the commission by the governor. \$500 would be set aside for use of the group which would be permitted to accept gifts for financing the memorial.

Elder Michaux hastened from his headquarters in Washington to the home of Senator Wright in Tappahannock where the two conferred late Saturday regarding the possibility of merging their ideas for establishment of the memorial. The result of this conference was not known here as the elder returned immediately to Washington.

The campaign for funds toward the Michaux memorial was centered in Newport News last year, featured by weekly radio broadcasts when a number of civic leaders, and members of the board of directors, made addresses endorsing the memorial. A local committee solicited subscriptions to the fund, a total of over \$1,000 being raised from members of both races.

The local office of the National Memorial office remains open for business on 25th Street, but active championing of the memorial here by Elder Michaux has been slowed down since one of the white associates in Washington brought suit against the elder for an accounting of the funds in Newport News, claiming he was entitled to a certain percentage of it as originally agreed.

National Memorial to the Progress of the Negro Race.

Progress of the Negro-1938

United Government Employees Race Tower.

Government Workers Launch Novel Drive

\$1,000,000 Race Tower For

Nation's Capitol Hill

Objective Of Group

**Movement Direct Opposition To Proposed
"Back To Africa" Uplifters; Seeking
Funds From Negroes Of America**

LIVING MONUMENT TO RACE LABOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS) —This week the United Government Employees' organization, headed by Edgar G. Brown, launched a coast to coast campaign to erect a \$1,000,000 U. G. E. Tower on the Nation's Capitol Hill in Washington, D. C. to be dedicated to race employment protection and advancement in the United States Government.

"This great Race edifice is to be a living and dynamic spearhead of labor dedicated to the present generation of 12,000,000 American citizens of color in this country and their children who will come after them. It must be an everlasting monument to Negro progress and security," said Brown, the president of the United Government Employees, who has secured from Congress and this administration a half million dollars in increased wages for the low-paid government workers in the past two years. "The times demand that this U. G. E. Race tower be erected on Capitol Hill in Washington," on and henceforth at the very doorsteps of the Capitol and in Congress, year in and year out. Let flood lights at night illumine the "U. G. E. Race Tower" as they shine upon the Capitol, Washington's monument and the Supreme Court.

"While the U. G. E., an organization composed of several thousand employees of the Federal and District governments and field workers of Uncle Sam in twenty states has taken the lead in movement to build a 'U. G. E. Race Tower on Capitol Hill,' every mother and father who ever has or expects to have a son or daughter take and pass a Civil Service examination, and subsequently receive an appointment to work for Uncle Sam is invited and urged to subscribe, contribute

husband is valet of the President, is treasurer of the United Government Employees' organization and has been elected as the treasurer to hold all funds in trust for the purchase of the site and construction of the U. G. E. Race Tower on Capitol Hill, Washington.

Fifty colored ministers of Washington, D. C., have been invited to speak at the initial public meeting at Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, March 20, Sunday afternoon. Telegrams and donations of persons unable to be present will be publicly acknowledged and received at this first meeting. Additional leaders and organizations representatives from all parts of the country and Washington are invited to participate, especially doctors, lawyers, school teachers, professors, Negro business people, white collar, skilled and unskilled Negro workers.

"The time is ripe and it is most fitting right now spelled with capitals 'NOW,' right on the soil first moistened by the blood of Crispus Attucks, the Negro immortal at Boston Commons in 1770 and soaked with the tears and sweat of centuries of unrequited toil by men and women of color to solemnly resolve in 1938 with dollars, not bombast and loud lamentations,"

said the U. G. E. leader "we must give our answer in brains and solid brick and cement fully equipped and housed on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. to our traducers and the spouting uplifters who cry out to the only faithful, loyal, 100 per cent Americans, besides the Indians of this country, 'Back to Africa'".

The funds contributed and collected from all over the country will be paid in through the U. G. E. headquarters at 1209 Fairmont Street, NW, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Elizabeth H. McDuffie, whose